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Description

Hair-treatment agent comprising terpolymer of
5 vinylpyrrolidone, methacrylamide and vinylimidazole and
active ingredients and additives

The invention relates to a hair-treatment agent with a
content of a special terpolymer of vinylpyrrolidone,
10 methacrylamide and vinylimidazole in combination with
selected active ingredients and/or additives.

In order to set and give hold to human hair in order to
stabilize a created hairstyle, in order to improve the
15 styling properties or the hair structure, hair-
treatment agents in the form of setting lotions,
aerosol and nonaerosol sprays, setting foams, gels etc.
are used. The cosmetic, hair-setting or haircare
polymers usually used for these purposes exhibit good
20 setting and/or care properties in aqueous, alcoholic or
aqueous-alcoholic media. However, not all requirements
such as, for example, feel, shine, combability,
durability of setting etc. are often still not
satisfied in an entirely satisfactory manner. WO
25 03/092640 discloses water-soluble copolymers with
(meth)acrylamide units and their use in hair-treatment
agents. SÖFW-Journal, 12-2003, page 65-72 describes
hairstyling products which comprise a vinylpyrroli-
done/methacrylamide/vinylimidazole copolymer. It was
30 the object to further improve the film-forming, hair-
setting, haircare and/or application properties of
polymer-containing preparations.

It has now been found that the object is achieved by a
35 combination of

- (A) a terpolymer constructed from vinylpyrrolidone,
methacrylamide and vinylimidazole and
- (B) at least-one active ingredient or additive chosen
from viscosity-modifying substances, haircare
40 substances, hair-setting substances, silicone

compounds, photoprotective substances, oils, waxes, preservatives, pigments, soluble dyes, particulate substances, and surfactants in a suitable cosmetic base.

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The terpolymer (A) is present in the agent according to the invention preferably in an amount of from 0.01 to 20% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.1 to 10% by weight, very particularly preferably from 0.5 to 5% by weight, and the additive (B) is present in an amount of from 0.01 to 20% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.05 to 10% by weight, very particularly preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight.

15 Suitable terpolymers (A) are those which can be prepared from the free-radically polymerizable monomers vinylpyrrolidone, methacrylamide and vinylimidazole. The preparation of such a polymer is described in WO 03/092640, e.g. example Nos. 61, 62, 64 and 65, and is commercially available under the name Luviflex[®] Clear (BASF) (INCI name: VP/Methacrylamide/Vinyl Imidazole Copolymer).

25 In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention comprises at least one viscosity-modifying substance in an amount of from preferably 0.01 to 20% by weight or 0.05 to 10% by weight or particularly preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight. The viscosity-modifying substance is preferably a thickening polymer, chosen from copolymers of at least one first monomer type, which is chosen from acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and at least one second monomer type, which is chosen from esters of acrylic acid and ethoxylated fatty alcohol; crosslinked polyacrylic acid; crosslinked copolymers of at least one first monomer type, which is chosen from acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and at least one second monomer type, which is chosen from esters of acrylic acid with C10- to C30-alcohols; copolymers of at least one first monomer type, which is chosen from

acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and at least one second monomer type, which is chosen from esters of itaconic acid and ethoxylated fatty alcohol; copolymers of at least one first monomer type, which is chosen from acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, at least one second monomer type, which is chosen from esters of itaconic acid and ethoxylated C10- to C30-alcohol and a third monomer type, chosen from C1- to C4-aminoalkyl acrylates; copolymers of two or more monomers chosen from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic esters and methacrylic esters; copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate; copolymers of ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate and monomers chosen from esters of methacrylic acid and ethoxylated fatty alcohols; hydroxyethylcellulose; hydroxypropylcellulose; hydroxypropylguar; glyceryl polyacrylate; glyceryl polymethacrylate; copolymers of at least one C2-, C3- or C4-alkylene and styrene; polyurethanes; hydroxypropyl starch phosphate; polyacrylamide; copolymer of maleic anhydride and methyl vinyl ether cross-linked with decadiene; carob seed flour; guar gum; xanthan; dehydroxanthan; carrageenan; karaya gum; hydrolyzed corn starch; copolymers of polyethylene oxide, fatty alcohols and saturated methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (e.g. PEG-150/stearyl alcohol/SMDI copolymer).

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention comprises, as haircare or hair-setting additive, at least one polymer with anionic or anionizable groups in an amount of from preferably 0.01 to 20% by weight or from 0.05 to 10% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight. Anionizable groups are understood as meaning acid groups, such as, for example, carboxylic acid, sulfonic acid or phosphoric acid groups, which can be deprotonated by means of customary bases, such as, for example, organic amines or alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxides.

The polymers of component (B) can be partially or completely neutralized with a basic neutralizing agent. Preference is given to those agents in which, in the polymer of component (B), the acid groups are
5 neutralized to 50 to 100%, particularly preferably to 70-100%. Neutralizing agents which can be used are organic or inorganic bases. Examples of bases are, in particular, aminoalkanols, such as, for example, amino-methylpropanol (AMP), triethanolamine or monoethanol-
10 amine, but also ammonia, NaOH, KOH etc.

The polymer (B) may be a homopolymer or copolymer with natural-based or synthetic-based monomer units containing acid groups which is optionally copoly-
15 merized with comonomers which contain no acid groups. Suitable acid groups are sulfonic acid groups, phosphoric acid groups and carboxylic acid groups, of which the carboxylic acid groups are preferred. Suitable monomers containing acid groups are, for
20 example, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid or maleic anhydride, maleic monoesters, in particular the mono-C1-C7-alkyl esters of maleic acid, and aldehydocarboxylic acids or ketocarboxylic acids. Comonomers not substituted by acid groups are, for
25 example, acrylamide, methacrylamide, alkyl- and dialkylacrylamide, alkyl- and dialkylmethacrylamide, alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate, vinylcaprolactone, vinylpyrrolidone, vinyl ester, vinyl alcohol, propylene glycol or ethylene glycol, amine-substituted vinyl
30 monomers such as, for example, dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate, dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate, monoalkylaminoalkyl acrylate and monoalkylaminoalkyl methacrylate, where the alkyl groups of these monomers are preferably C1- to C7-alkyl groups, particularly preferably C1- to
35 C3-alkyl groups.

Suitable polymers with acid groups are, in particular, homopolymers of acrylic acid or of methacrylic acid which are uncrosslinked or crosslinked with poly-

functional agents, copolymers of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid with monomers chosen from acrylic or methacrylic esters, acrylamides, methacrylamides and vinylpyrrolidone, homopolymers of crotonic acid, and
5 copolymers of crotonic acid with monomers chosen from vinyl esters, acrylic or methacrylic esters, acrylamides and methacrylamides. A suitable natural polymer is, for example, Shellac.

10 Preferred polymers with acid groups are:
Terpolymers of acrylic acid, alkyl acrylate and N-alkylacrylamide (INCI name: Acrylates/Acrylamide Copolymer), in particular terpolymers of acrylic acid, ethyl acrylate and N-tert-butylacrylamide; crosslinked
15 or uncrosslinked vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymers (INCI name: VA/Crotonates Copolymer); copolymers of one or more C1-C5-alkyl acrylates, in particular C2-C4-alkyl acrylates and at least one monomer chosen from acrylic acid or methacrylic acid (INCI name: Acrylates
20 Copolymer), e.g. terpolymers of tert-butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate and methacrylic acid; sodium polystyrenesulfonate; vinyl acetate/crotonic acid/vinyl alkanoate copolymers, e.g. copolymers of vinyl acetate, crotonic acid and vinyl propionate; copolymers of vinyl
25 acetate, crotonic acid and vinyl neodecanoate (INCI names: VA/Crotonates/Vinyl Propionate Copolymer, VA/Crotonates/Vinyl Neodecanoate Copolymer); aminomethylpropanol acrylate copolymers; copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and at least one further monomer
30 chosen from acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and optionally acrylic esters and methacrylic esters; copolymers of methyl vinyl ether and maleic monoalkyl esters (INCI names: Ethyl ester of PVM/MA Copolymer, Butyl ester of PVM/MA Copolymer); aminomethylpropanol
35 salts of copolymers of allyl methacrylate and at least one further monomer chosen from acrylic acid, and methacrylic acid, and optionally acrylic esters and methacrylic esters; crosslinked copolymers of ethyl acrylate and methacrylic acid; copolymers of vinyl

acetate, mono-n-butyl maleate and isobornyl acrylate; copolymers of two or more monomers chosen from acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and optionally acrylic esters and methacrylic esters; copolymers of
5 octylacrylamide and at least one monomer chosen from acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and optionally acrylic esters and methacrylic esters; polyesters of diglycol, cyclohexanedimethanol, isophthalic acid and sulfoisophthalic acid, where the alkyl groups of the
10 abovementioned polymers generally have preferably 1, 2, 3 or 4 carbon atoms.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention comprises, as haircare or hair-setting additive, at
15 least one zwitterionic and/or amphoteric polymer in an amount of from preferably 0.01 to 20% by weight or from 0.05 to 10% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight. Zwitterionic polymers at the same time have at least one anionic and at least one cationic
20 charge. Amphoteric polymers have at least one acidic group (e.g. carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid group) and at least one basic group (e.g. amino group). Acid groups can be deprotonated by means of customary bases, such as, for example, organic amines or alkali metal or
25 alkaline earth metal hydroxides.

Preferred zwitterionic or amphoteric polymers are:
Copolymers formed from alkylacrylamide, alkylaminoalkyl methacrylate and two or more monomers of acrylic acid
30 and methacrylic acid, and optionally esters thereof, in particular copolymers of octylacrylamide, acrylic acid, butylaminoethyl methacrylate, methyl methacrylate and hydroxypropyl methacrylate (INCI name: Octylacrylamide-/Acrylates/Butylaminoethyl Methacrylate Copolymer);
35 copolymers which are formed from at least one first monomer type which has quaternary amine groups, and at least one second monomer type which has acid groups; copolymers of fatty alcohol acrylates, of alkylamine oxide methacrylate and at least one monomer chosen from

acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and optionally acrylic esters and methacrylic esters, in particular copolymers of lauryl acrylate, stearyl acrylate, ethylamine oxide methacrylate and at least one monomer
5 chosen from acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and optionally esters thereof; copolymers of methacryloyl-ethylbetaine and at least one monomer chosen from methacrylic acid and methacrylic esters; copolymers of acrylic acid, methyl acrylate and methacrylamidopropyl-
10 trimethylammonium chloride (INCI name: Polyquaternium-47); copolymers of acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride and acrylates or copolymers of acrylamide, acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride, 2-amidopropylacrylamidesulfonate and dimethylaminopropylamine
15 (INCI name: Polyquaternium-43); oligomers or polymers, preparable from quaternary croton betaines or quaternary croton betaine esters.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention
20 comprises, as haircare or hair-setting additive, at least one cationic polymer, i.e. a polymer with cationic or cationizable groups, in particular primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine groups in an amount of from preferably 0.01 to 20% by weight or from
25 0.05 to 10% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight. The cationic charge density is preferably 1 to 7 meq/g.

The suitable cation-active polymers are preferably
30 hair-setting or hair-conditioning polymers. Suitable polymers of component (B) preferably comprise quaternary amine groups. The cationic polymers may be homopolymers or copolymers, where the quaternary nitrogen groups are present either in the polymer chain
35 or preferably as substituent on one or more of the monomers. The monomers containing ammonium groups may be copolymerized with noncationic monomers. Suitable cationic monomers are unsaturated, free-radically polymerizable compounds which carry at least one

cationic group, in particular ammonium-substituted vinyl monomers, such as, for example, trialkylmethacryloxyalkylammonium, trialkylacryloxyalkylammonium, dialkyldiallylammonium and quaternary vinylammonium monomers with cyclic, cationic nitrogen-containing groups, such as pyridinium, imidazolium or quaternary pyrrolidones, e.g. alkylvinylimidazolium, alkylvinylpyridinium, or alkylvinylpyrrolidone salts. The alkyl groups of these monomers are preferably lower alkyl groups, such as, for example, C1- to C7-alkyl groups, particularly preferably C1- to C3-alkyl groups.

The monomers containing ammonium groups may be copolymerized with noncationic monomers. Suitable comonomers are, for example, acrylamide, methacrylamide, alkyl- and dialkylacrylamide, alkyl- and dialkylmethacrylamide, alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate, vinylcaprolactone, vinylcaprolactam, vinylpyrrolidone, vinyl esters, e.g. vinyl acetate, vinyl alcohol, propylene glycol or ethylene glycol, where the alkyl groups of these monomers are preferably C1- to C7-alkyl groups, particularly preferably C1- to C3-alkyl groups.

Suitable polymers with quaternary amine groups are, for example, the polymers described in the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary under the names Polyquaternium, such as methylvinylimidazolium chloride/vinylpyrrolidone copolymer (Polyquaternium-16) or quaternized vinylpyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer (Polyquaternium-11), and quaternary silicone polymers and oligomers, such as, for example, silicone polymers with quaternary end groups (Quaternium-80).

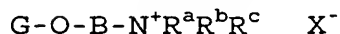
Preferred synthetic-based cationic polymers: Poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride); copolymers of acrylamide and dimethyldiallylammonium chloride; quaternary ammonium polymers formed by the reaction of diethyl sulfate and a copolymer of vinylpyrrolidone and

dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, in particular vinylpyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate methosulfate copolymer (e.g. Gafquat[®] 755 N, Gafquat[®] 734); quaternary ammonium polymers of methylvinylimidazolium chloride and vinylpyrrolidone (e.g. LUVIQUAT[®] HM 550); Polyquaternium-35; Polyquaternium-57; polymer of trimethylammonium ethyl methacrylate chloride; terpolymers of dimethyldiallylammonium chloride, sodium acrylate and acrylamide (e.g. Merquat[®] Plus 3300); copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, dimethylaminopropyl methacrylamide and methacryloylaminopropyl lauryldimethylammonium chloride; terpolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate and vinylcaprolactam (e.g. Gaffix[®] VC 713); vinylpyrrolidone/methacrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride copolymers (e.g. Gafquat[®] HS 100); copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate; copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, vinylcaprolactam and dimethylaminopropylacrylamide; polyesters or oligoesters constructed from at least one first monomer type which is chosen from hydroxy acid substituted by at least one quaternary ammonium group; dimethylpolysiloxanes terminally substituted by quaternary ammonium groups.

Preferred polymers with amino groups are copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, vinylcaprolactam and a basic acrylamide monomer, where the basic acrylamide monomer is preferably chosen from dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylamide and dialkylaminoalkyl acrylamide, where the alkyl groups consist of 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Particular preference is given to dimethylaminopropyl methacrylamide. The preparation of such a polymer is described in WO 96/19971 and is commercially available under the name Aquaflex[®] SF 40 (ISP).

Suitable cationic polymers which are derived from natural polymers are, in particular, cationic derivatives of polysaccharides, for example cationic derivatives of cellulose, starch or guar. Also suitable

are chitosan and chitosan derivatives. Cationic polysaccharides have, for example, the general formula



G is an anhydroglucose radical, for example starch or
5 cellulose anhydroglucose;

B is a divalent compound group, for example alkylene, oxyalkylene, polyoxyalkylene or hydroxyalkylene;

R^a, R^b and R^c, independently of one another, are alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl or alkoxyaryl
10 in each case having up to 18 carbon atoms, where the total number of the carbon atoms in R^a, R^b and R^c is preferably at least 20;

X is a customary counteranion, for example a halogen, acetate, phosphate, nitrate or alkyl sulfate,
15 preferably a chloride.

Cationic celluloses are, for example, those with the INCI names Polyquaternium-10 or Polyquaternium-24. A suitable cationic guar derivative has, for example, the
20 INCI name Guar Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride.

Preferred cationic cellulose compounds are those which have at least one quaternary ammonium group, e.g. a copolymer of hydroxyethylcellulose and diallyldimethyl-
25 ammonium chloride (Polyquaternium-4) or the reaction product of hydroxyethylcellulose and an epoxide substituted by a trialkylammonium group (Polyquaternium-10), where the alkyl groups can have from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and are preferably methyl groups. The
30 molecular weight is preferably between 100 000 and 600 000, particularly preferably between 200 000 and 400 000. The nitrogen content is preferably 0.5 to 4%, particularly preferably 1.5 to 3%. A preferred cellulose derivative is Polyquaternium-4, which is sold
35 under the trade names Celquat[®] H100 and Celquat[®] L200, of which Celquat[®] L200 is particularly preferred.

Particularly preferred cation-active substances are chitosan, chitosan salts and chitosan derivatives. The

chitosans to be used according to the invention are completely or partially deacetylated chitins. The molecular weight can be spread over a broad spectrum, for example from 20 000 to about 5 million g/mol, e.g. from 30 000 to 70 000 g/mol. Preferably, however, the molecular weight is more than 100 000 g/mol, particularly preferably from 200 000 to 700 000 g/mol. The degree of deacetylation is preferably 10 to 99%, particularly preferably 60 to 99%. A preferred chitosan salt is chitosonium pyrrolidonecarboxylate, e.g. Kytamer® PC with a molecular weight of from about 200 000 to 300 000 g/mol and deacetylation of from 70 to 85%. Suitable chitosan derivatives are quaternized, alkylated or hydroxyalkylated derivatives, e.g. hydroxyethyl-, hydroxypropyl- or hydroxybutylchitosan. The chitosans or chitosan derivatives are preferably in neutralized or partially neutralized form. The degree of neutralization is preferably at least 50%, particularly preferably between 70 and 100%, based on the number of free base groups. Neutralizing agents which can be used are, in principle, all cosmetically compatible inorganic or organic acids, such as, for example, formic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid, hydrochloric acid etc., of which pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid is particularly preferred.

Preferred natural-based cationic polymers:

Cationic cellulose derivatives of hydroxyethylcellulose and diallyldimethylammonium chloride; cationic cellulose derivatives of hydroxyethylcellulose and epoxide substituted by trimethylammonium; chitosan and salts thereof; hydroxyalkylchitosans and salts thereof; alkylhydroxyalkylchitosans and salts thereof; N-hydroxyalkylchitosan alkyl ethers; N-hydroxyalkylchitosan benzyl ethers.

In a further preferred embodiment, the agent according to the invention comprises 0.01 to 15% by weight,

- preferably 0.5 to 10% by weight, of at least one synthetic or natural nonionic film-forming polymer. Natural polymers are also understood as meaning chemically modified polymers of natural origin. Film-forming polymers are understood as meaning those polymers which, when used in 0.01 to 5% strength aqueous, alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic solution, are able to deposit a polymer film on the hair.
- 10 Suitable synthetic, nonionic film-forming, hair-setting polymers are homopolymers or copolymers which are constructed from at least one of the following monomers: vinylpyrrolidone, vinylcaprolactam, vinyl esters, such as, for example, vinyl acetate, vinyl alcohol, acryl-
15 amide, methacrylamide, alkyl- and dialkylacrylamide, alkyl- and dialkylmethacrylamide, alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate, propylene glycol or ethylene glycol, where the alkyl groups of these monomers are preferably C1- to C7-alkyl groups, particularly preferably C1- to
20 C3-alkyl groups. Homopolymers of vinylcaprolactam, of vinylpyrrolidone or of N-vinylformamide, for example are suitable. Further suitable synthetic film-forming, nonionic, hair-setting polymers are, for example, copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and vinyl acetate,
25 terpolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, vinyl acetate and vinyl propionate, polyacrylamide; polyvinyl alcohols, and polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol copolymers. Suitable natural film-forming polymers are, for example, cellulose derivatives, e.g. hydroxyalkylcellu-
30 lose.

Preferred nonionic polymers are:

- Polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinylcaprolactam, vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol,
35 isobutylene/ethylmaleimide/hydroxyethylmaleimide copolymer; copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, vinyl acetate and vinyl propionate.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention

comprises, as haircare additive, at least one silicone compound in an amount of from preferably 0.01 to 15% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight. The silicone compounds include volatile and nonvolatile silicones and silicones which are insoluble and soluble in the agent. In one embodiment, these are high molecular weight silicones with a viscosity of from 1000 to 2 000 000 cSt at 25°C, preferably 10 000 to 1 800 000 or 100 000 to 1 500 000. The silicone compounds include polyalkyl- and polyarylsiloxanes, in particular with methyl, ethyl, propyl, phenyl, methylphenyl and phenylmethyl groups. Preference is given to polydimethylsiloxanes, polydiethylsiloxanes, polymethylphenylsiloxanes. Preference is also given to shine-imparting, arylated silicones with a refractive index of at least 1.46, or at least 1.52. The silicone compounds include, in particular, the substances with the INCI names Cyclomethicone, Dimethicone, Dimethiconol, Dimethicone Copolyol, Phenyl Trimethicone, Amodimethicone, Trimethylsilylamodimethicone, Stearyl, Siloxysilicate, Polymethylsilsequioxane, Dimethicone Crosspolymer. Also suitable are silicone resins and silicone elastomers, which are highly crosslinked siloxanes.

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Preferred silicones are:

Cyclic dimethylsiloxanes, linear polydimethylsiloxanes, block polymers of polydimethylsiloxane and polyethylene oxide and/or polypropylene oxide, polydimethylsiloxanes with terminal or lateral polyethylene oxide or polypropylene oxide radicals, polydimethylsiloxanes with terminal hydroxyl groups, phenyl-substituted polydimethylsiloxanes, silicone emulsions, silicone elastomers, silicone waxes, silicone gums and amino-substituted silicones.

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In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention comprises a photoprotective substance in an amount of from preferably 0.01 to 10% by weight or from 0.1 to 5%

by weight, particularly preferably from 0.2 to 2% by weight. The photoprotective substances include, in particular, all of the photoprotective substances specified in EP 1 084 696. Preference is given to:
5 2-ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate, methyl methoxycinnamate, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid and polyethoxylated p-aminobenzoates.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention
10 comprises at least one hydrophobic oil or wax in an amount of from preferably 0.01 to 20% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.05 to 10% by weight, very particularly preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight. The liquid, hydrophobic oils have a melting point of
15 less than or equal to 25°C and a boiling point of preferably above 250°C, in particular above 300°C. In principle, any oil generally known to the person skilled in the art can be used here. Of suitability are vegetable or animal oils, mineral oils (paraffinum
20 liquidum), silicone oils or mixtures thereof. Hydrocarbon oils, e.g. paraffin or isoparaffin oils, squalane, oils from fatty acids and polyols, in particular triglycerides, are suitable. Suitable vegetable oils are, for example, sunflower oil, coconut oil, castor
25 oil, lanolin oil, jojoba oil, corn oil, soybean oil.

In principle, the wax or wax-like substance which can be used is any wax known in the prior art. These include animal, vegetable, mineral and synthetic waxes,
30 microcrystalline waxes, macrocrystalline waxes, solid paraffins, petrolatum, Vaseline, ozokerite, montan wax, Fischer-Tropsch waxes, polyolefin waxes, e.g. polybutene, beeswax, wool wax and derivatives thereof, such as, for example, wool wax alcohols, candelilla
35 wax, olive wax, carnauba wax, Japan wax, apple wax, hydrogenated fats, fatty acid esters and fatty acid glycerides with a solidification point of in each case above 40°C, polyethylene waxes and silicone waxes. The waxes or wax-like substances have a solidification

point above 40°C, preferably above 55°C. The needle penetration number (0.1 mm, 100 g, 5 s, 25°C; according to DIN 51 579) is preferably in the range from 2 to 70, in particular from 3 to 40.

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In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention comprises 0.01 to 20% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.05 to 10% by weight, very particularly preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight, of at least
10 one hair-conditioning additive chosen from betaine; panthenol; panthenyl ethyl ether; sorbitol; protein hydrolysates; plant extracts; A-B block copolymers of alkyl acrylates and alkyl methacrylates; A-B block copolymers of alkyl methacrylates and acrylonitrile;
15 A-B-A block copolymers of lactide and ethylene oxide; A-B-A block copolymers of caprolactone and ethylene oxide; A-B-C block copolymers of alkylene or alkadiene compounds, styrene and alkyl methacrylates; A-B-C block copolymers of acrylic acid, styrene and alkyl
20 methacrylates; star-shaped block copolymers; hyperbranched polymers, dendrimers; intrinsically electrically conductive 3,4-polyethylenedioxythiophenes and intrinsically electrically conductive polyanilines.

25 In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention comprises 0.01 to 20% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.05 to 10% by weight, very particularly preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight, of at least one surfactant. The surfactant may be nonionic,
30 anionic, cationic or zwitterionic.

Suitable nonionic surfactants are, for example,

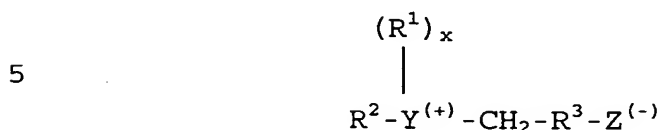
- ethoxylated fatty alcohols, fatty acids, fatty acid glycerides or alkylphenols, in particular
35 addition products of from 2 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide and/or 1 to 5 mol of propylene oxide onto C8- to C22-fatty alcohols, onto C12- to C22-fatty acids or onto alkyl phenols having 8 to 15 carbon atoms in the alkyl group,

- C12- to C22-fatty acid mono- and diesters of addition products of from 1 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide onto glycerol,
- addition products of from 5 to 60 mol of ethylene
5 oxide onto castor oil or onto hydrogenated castor oil,
- fatty acid sugar esters, in particular esters of sucrose and one or two C8- to C22-fatty acids, INCI: Sucrose Cocoate, Sucrose Dilaurate, Sucrose
10 Distearate, Sucrose Laurate, Sucrose Myristate, Sucrose Oleate, Sucrose Palmitate, Sucrose Ricinoleate, Sucrose Stearate,
- esters of sorbitan and one, two or three C8- to C22-fatty acids and a degree of ethoxylation of
15 from 4 to 20,
- polyglyceryl fatty acid esters, in particular of one, two or more C8- to C22-fatty acids and polyglycerol having preferably 2 to 20 glyceryl units,
- 20 - alkyl glucosides, alkyl oligoglucosides and alkyl polyglucosides having C8 to C22-alkyl groups, e.g. decylglucoside or laurylglucoside.

Suitable anionic surfactants are, for example, salts
25 and esters of carboxylic acids, alkyl ether sulfates and alkyl sulfates, fatty alcohol ester sulfates, sulfonic acid and its salts (e.g. sulfosuccinates or fatty acid isethienates), phosphoric esters and their salts, acylamino acids and their salts. A detailed
30 description of these anionic surfactants is to be found in the publication "FIEDLER - Lexikon der Hilfsstoffe [Lexikon of auxiliaries]", Volume 1, 5th Edition (2002), pages 97 to 102, to which reference is hereby
35 expressly made. Preferred surfactants are mono-, di- and/or triesters of phosphoric acid whose addition products are from 2 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide onto C8- to C22-fatty alcohols.

Suitable amphoteric surfactants are, for example,

derivatives of aliphatic quaternary ammonium, phosphonium and sulfonium compounds of the formula

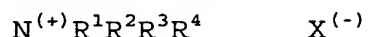


where R1 is a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl, alkenyl or hydroxyalkyl group having 8 to 18 carbon atoms and 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide units and 0 to 1 glycerol unit; Y is a N-, P- or S-containing group; R2 is an alkyl or monohydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms; X is 1 if Y is a sulfur atom and X is 2 if Y is a nitrogen atom or a phosphorus atom; R3 is an alkylene or hydroxyalkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and Z⁽⁻⁾ is a carboxylate, sulfate, phosphonate or phosphate group.

Other amphoteric surfactants such as betaines are likewise suitable. Examples of betaines includes C8- to C18-alkylbetaines, such as cocodimethylcarboxymethylbetaine, lauryldimethylcarboxymethylbetaine, lauryldimethylalphacarboxyethylbetaine, cetyldimethylcarboxymethylbetaine, oleyldimethylgammacarboxypropylbetaine and laurylbis(2-hydroxypropyl)alphacarboxyethylbetaine; C8- to C18-sulfobetaines, such as cocodimethylsulfopropylbetaine, stearyldimethylsulfopropylbetaine, lauryldimethylsulfoethylbetaine, laurylbis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfopropylbetaine; the carboxyl derivatives of imidazole, the C8- to C18-alkyldimethylammonium acetates, the C8- to C18-alkyldimethylcarbonylmethylammonium salts, and the C8- to C18-fatty acid alkylamidobetaines, such as, for example, coconut fatty acid amidopropylbetaine and N-coconut fatty acid amidoethyl-N-[2-(carboxymethoxy)ethyl]glycerol (CTFA name: Cocoamphocarboxyglycinate).

Suitable cationic surfactants contain amino groups or quaternized hydrophilic ammonium groups which, in solution, carry a positive charge and can be

represented by the general formula



where R¹ to R⁴, independently of one another, are
5 aliphatic groups, aromatic groups, alkoxy groups,
polyoxyalkylene groups, alkylamido groups, hydroxyalkyl
groups, aryl groups or alkaryl groups having 1 to 22
carbon atoms, where at least one radical has at least
6, preferably at least 8, carbon atoms, and X⁻ is an
10 anion, for example a halogen, acetate, phosphate,
nitrate or alkyl sulfate, preferably a chloride. In
addition to the carbon atoms and the hydrogen atoms,
the aliphatic groups can also contain crosslinkages or
other groups, such as, for example, further amino
15 groups.

Examples of suitable cationic surfactants are the
chlorides or bromides of alkyltrimethylbenzylammonium
salts, alkyltrimethylammonium salts, for example cetyl-
trimethylammonium chloride or bromide, tetradecyltri-
20 methylammonium chloride or bromide, alkyltrimethyl-
hydroxyethylammonium chlorides or bromides, the
dialkyltrimethylammonium chlorides or bromides, alkyl-
pyridinium salts, for example lauryl- or cetylpyridi-
nium chloride, alkylamidoethyltrimethylammonium ether
25 sulfates, and compounds with cationic character, such
as amine oxides, for example alkylmethylamine oxides or
alkylaminoethyltrimethylamine oxides. Particular pre-
ference is given to C₈-22-alkyltrimethylbenzylammonium
compounds, C₈-22-alkyltrimethylammonium compounds, in
30 particular cetyltrimethylammonium chloride, C₈-22-
alkyltrimethylhydroxyethylammonium compounds, di(C₈-22-
alkyl)trimethylammonium compounds, C₈-22-alkylpyridinium
salts, C₈-22-alkylamidoethyltrimethylammonium ether
sulfates, C₈-22-alkylmethylamine oxides, C₈-22-alkyl-
35 aminoethyltrimethylamine oxides.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention
comprises 0.01 to 5% by weight, particularly preferably
from 0.05 to 1% by weight, of at least one preserva-

tive. Suitable preservatives are the substances listed in the International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook, 9th Edition with the function "preservatives", e.g. phenoxyethanol, benzyl paraben, butyl paraben, ethyl paraben, isobutyl paraben, isopropyl paraben, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, iodopropynyl butylcarbamate, methyldibromoglutaronitrile, DMDM hydantoin.

10 In one preferred embodiment, the agent according to the invention comprises at least one pigment. These may be colored pigments which impart color effects to the product mass or to the hair, or they may be luster effect pigments which impart luster effects to the product mass or to the hair. The color or luster effects on the hair are preferably temporary, i.e. they last until the next hair wash and can be removed again by washing the hair with customary shampoos. The pigments are present in the product mass in undissolved form and may be present in an amount of from 0.01 to 25% by weight, particularly preferably from 5 to 15% by weight. The preferred particle size is 1 to 200 μm , in particular 3 to 150 μm , particularly preferably 10 to 100 μm . The pigments are colorants which are virtually insoluble in the application medium, and may be inorganic or organic. Inorganic-organic mixed pigments are also possible. Preference is given to inorganic pigments. The advantage of inorganic pigments is their excellent resistance to light, weather and temperature.

30 The inorganic pigments may be of natural origin, for example produced from chalk, ocher, umber, green earth, burnt sienna or graphite. The pigments may be white pigments, such as, for example, titanium dioxide or zinc oxide, black pigments, such as, for example, iron oxide black, colored pigments, such as, for example, ultramarine or iron oxide red, luster pigments, metal effect pigments, pearlescent pigments, and fluorescent or phosphorescent pigments, where preferably at least one pigment is a colored, nonwhite pigment. Of

suitability are metal oxides, hydroxides and oxide hydrates, mixed phase pigments, sulfur-containing silicates, metal sulfides, complex metal cyanides, metal sulfates, chromates and molybdates, and the
5 metals themselves (bronze pigments). Of particular suitability are titanium dioxide (CI 77891), black iron oxide (CI 77499), yellow iron oxide (CI 77492), red and brown iron oxide (CI 77491), manganese violet (CI 77742), ultramarine (sodium aluminum sulfosilicates, CI
10 77007, Pigment Blue 29), chromium oxide hydrate (CI 77289), Prussian blue (ferric ferrocyanide, CI 77510), carmine (cochineal).

Particular preference is given to pearlescent and
15 colored pigments based on mica which are coated with a metal oxide or a metal oxychloride, such as titanium dioxide or bismuth oxychloride, and optionally further color-imparting substances, such as iron oxides, Prussian blue, ultramarine, carmine etc. and where the
20 color can be determined by varying the layer thickness. Such pigments are sold, for example, under the trade names Rona[®], Colorona[®], Dichrona[®] and Timiron[®] by Merck, Germany.

25 Organic pigments are, for example, the natural pigments sepia, gamboge, bone charcoal, Cassel brown, indigo, chlorophyll and other plant pigments. Synthetic organic pigments are, for example, azo pigments, anthraquinoids, indigoids, dioxazine, quinacridone,
30 phthalocyanine, isoindolinone, perylene and perinone, metal complex, alkali blue and diketopyrrolopyrrole pigments.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention
35 comprises from 0.01 to 10% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.05 to 5% by weight, of at least one particulate substance. Suitable substances are, for example, substances which are solid at room temperature (25°C) and are in the form of particles. For example,

silica, silicates, aluminates, clay earths, mica, salts, in particular inorganic metal salts, metal oxides, e.g. titanium dioxide, minerals and polymer particles are suitable.

5

The particles are present in the agent in undissolved, preferably stably dispersed form, and, following application to the hair and evaporation of the solvent, can deposit on the hair in solid form. A stable
10 dispersion can be achieved by providing the composition A with a yield point which is large enough to prevent the solid particles from sinking. An adequate yield point can be established using suitable gel formers in a suitable amount.

15

Preferred particulate substances are silica (silica gel, silicon dioxide) and metal salts, in particular inorganic metal salts, where silica is particularly preferred. Metal salts are, for example, alkali metal
20 or alkaline earth metal halides, such as sodium chloride or potassium chloride; alkali metal or alkaline earth metal sulfates, such as sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate.

25 The agent according to the invention is preferably formulated in an aqueous, an alcoholic or in an aqueous-alcoholic medium with preferably at least 10% by weight of water. Alcohols which may be present are, in particular, the lower alcohols having 1 to 4 carbon
30 atoms customarily used for cosmetic purposes, such as, for example, ethanol and isopropanol. The agent according to the invention may be present in a pH range from 2.0 to 9.5. Particular preference is given to the pH range between 4 and 8. Additional cosolvents which
35 may be present are organic solvents or a mixture of solvents with a boiling point below 400°C in an amount of from 0.1 to 15% by weight, preferably from 1 to 10% by weight. Particularly suitable additional cosolvents are unbranched or branched hydrocarbons, such as

pentane, hexane, isopentane and cyclic hydrocarbons, such as cyclopentane and cyclohexane. Further, particularly preferred water-soluble solvents are glycerol, ethylene glycol and propylene glycol in an amount up to 30% by weight.

The agent according to the invention can be used in various application forms, such as, for example, as lotion, as nonaerosol spray lotion, which is used by means of a mechanical device for spraying, as aerosol spray which is sprayed by means of a propellant, as aerosol foam or as nonaerosol foam which is present in combination with a suitable mechanical device for foaming the composition, as hair cream, as hair wax, as gel, as liquid gel, as sprayable gel or as foam gel. A use in the form of a lotion thickened with a customary thickener is also possible.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention is in the form of a gel, in the form of a viscous lotion or in the form of a spray gel which is sprayed with a mechanical device and comprises at least one of the abovementioned thickening polymers in an amount of from preferably 0.05 to 10% by weight, particularly preferably from 0.1 to 2% by weight and has a viscosity of at least 250 mPa s (measured using a Bohlin rheometer CS, measurement body C25 at 25°C and a shear rate of 50 s⁻¹). The viscosity of the gel is preferably from 500 to 50 000 mPa s, particularly preferably from 1000 to 15 000 mPa s at 25°C.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention is in the form of an O/W emulsion, a W/O emulsion or a microemulsion, and comprises at least one of the abovementioned oils or waxes emulsified in water, and at least one of the abovementioned surfactants.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention is in the form of a spray product, either in

combination with a mechanical pump spray device or in combination with at least one propellant chosen from propane, butane, dimethyl ether and fluorinated hydrocarbons. An aerosol spray additionally comprises preferably 15 to 85% by weight, particularly preferably 25 to 75% by weight, of a propellant and is bottled in a pressurized container. Suitable propellants are, for example, lower alkanes, such as, for example, n-butane, isobutane and propane, or mixtures thereof, and dimethyl ether or fluorinated hydrocarbons, such as F 152a (1,1-difluoroethane) or F 134 (tetrafluoroethane), and also propellants which are in gaseous form at the pressures under consideration, such as, for example, N₂, N₂O and CO₂, and mixtures of the abovementioned propellants.

A nonaerosol hairspray is sprayed with the help of a suitable mechanically operated spraying device. Mechanical spraying devices are understood as meaning those devices which permit the spraying of a composition without use of a propellant. A suitable mechanical spray device used may, for example, be a spray pump or an elastic container provided with a spray valve in which the cosmetic agent according to the invention is bottled under pressure, where the elastic container expands and from which the agent is continuously dispensed as a result of the elastic container contracting upon opening the spray valve.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention is in the form of a foamable product (mousse) in combination with a devices for foaming, comprises at least one customary foam-imparting substance known for this purpose, e.g. at least one foam-forming surfactant or at least one foam-forming polymer. Devices for foaming are understood as meaning those devices which enable the foaming of a liquid with or without use of a propellant. A suitable mechanical foaming device which can be used is, for example, a standard commercial pump foamer or an aerosol foaming head. The product is

either in combination with a mechanical pump foaming device (pump foam) or in combination with at least one propellant (aerosol foam) in an amount of from preferably 1 to 20% by weight, in particular from 2 to 10% by weight. Propellants are chosen, for example, from propane, butane, dimethyl ether and fluorinated hydrocarbons. The agent is foamed directly prior to application and incorporated into the hair as foam and can then be rinsed out or left in the hair without rinsing.

The foamable products comprise, as active ingredients or additives, preferably polymers which are chosen from chitosan, chitosan salts, chitosan derivatives, cationic cellulose compounds, copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, vinylcaprolactam and a basic acrylamide monomer or mixtures of these polymers. Suitable chitosan salts, chitosan derivatives, cationic cellulose derivatives are, for example, those mentioned above. Preferred cationic cellulose compounds are copolymers of hydroxyethylcellulose and diallyldimethylammonium chloride (polyquaternium-4) and reaction products of hydroxyethylcellulose and epoxides substituted by a trialkylammonium group (Polyquaternium-10). Preferred chitosan salts are the salts with formic acid, lactic acid and pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid. Preferred copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, vinylcaprolactam and a basic acrylamide monomer are those in which the acrylamide monomer is dimethylaminopropylacrylamide. Also preferred are foamable products which comprise copolymers of hydroxyethylcellulose and diallyldimethylammonium chloride (polyquaternium-4) and copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, vinylcaprolactam and dimethylaminopropylacrylamide, and foamable products which comprise copolymers of hydroxyethylcellulose and diallyldimethylammonium chloride (polyquaternium-4) and copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, vinylcaprolactam and dimethylaminopropylacrylamide, and at least one chitosan salt.

In one embodiment, the agent according to the invention is in the form of a hair wax, i.e. it has a wax-like consistency and comprises at least one of the above-mentioned waxes in an amount of from preferably 0.5 to 30% by weight, and optionally further water-insoluble substances. The wax-like consistency is preferably characterized in that the needle penetration number (unit of measurement 0.1 mm, test weight 100 g, test time 5 s, test temperature 25°C; according to DIN 51 579) is greater than or equal to 10, particularly preferably greater than or equal to 20 and that the solidification point of the product is preferably greater than or equal to 30°C and less than or equal to 70°C, particularly preferably in the range from 40 to 55°C. Suitable waxes and water-insoluble substances are, in particular, emulsifiers with an HLB value below 7, silicone oils, silicone waxes, waxes (e.g. wax alcohols, wax acids, wax esters, and in particular natural waxes such as beeswax, carnauba wax, etc.), fatty alcohols, fatty acids, fatty acid esters or hydrophilic waxes, such as, for example, high molecular weight polyethylene glycols with a molecular weight of from 800 to 20 000, preferably from 2000 to 10 000 g/mol.

If the hair-treatment agent according to the invention is in the form of a hair lotion, then it is in the form of an essentially nonviscous or low-viscosity, flowable solution, dispersion or emulsion with a content of at least 10% by weight, preferably 20 to 95% by weight, of a cosmetically compatible alcohol. Alcohols which can be used are, in particular, the lower alcohols having 1 to 4 carbon atoms customarily used for cosmetic purposes, e.g. ethanol and isopropanol.

If the hair-treatment agent according to the invention is in the form of a hair cream, then it is preferably in the form of an emulsion and comprises either

additionally viscosity-imparting ingredients in an amount of from 0.1 to 10% by weight, or the required viscosity and creamy consistency is built up in a customary manner through micelle formation with the help of suitable emulsifiers, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, waxes etc.

The examples below serve to illustrate the subject matter of the invention in more detail. Unless stated otherwise, the polymer contents given in each case refer to the solids content.

Examples

Substances used in the examples:

Luviset [®] Clear:	Terpolymer of vinylpyrrolidone, methacrylamide and vinylimidazole (BASF)
Surfactant 193:	Ethoxylated dimethylpolysiloxane; INCI: PEG-12 Dimethicone (Dow Corning)
Emulgin [®] L:	INCI: PEG-1-PEG-9 LAURYL GLYCOL ETHER
Natrosol G:	Hydroxyethylcellulose
25 Aculyn [®] 48:	PEG-150/STEARYL ALCOHOL/SMDI COPOLYMER, 19% strength in water (Rohm and Haas)
Aquaflex [®] SF 40:	VP/VINYL CAPROLACTAM/DMAPA ACRYLATES COPOLYMER, 40% strength in ethanol (ISP)
30 Pemulen [®] :	ACRYLATES/C10-30 ALKYL ACRYLATE CROSSPOLYMER
Synthalen [®] W 2000:	ACRYLATES/PALMETH-25 ACRYLATE COPOLYMER (31% strength in water)
35 Structure [®] 3001:	ACRYLATES/CETETH-20 ITACONATE COPOLYMER 30% strength in water (National Starch)
-	
Dekaben [®] LMB:	IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE, 10% strength in butylene glycol

- 5 Dekaben[®] LMP: Phenoxyethanol and iodopropynyl butylcarbamate
- 10 Celquat[®] L200: Copolymer of hydroxyethylcellulose and diallyldimethylammonium chloride; Polyquaternium-4
- 15 Dow Corning 1401: High molecular weight Dimethiconol, 13% strength in cyclomethicone
- 20 Copolymer 845: VP/DIMETHYLAMINOETHYLMETHACRYLATE COPOLYMER, 20% strength in water (ISP)
- Abilquat[®] 3270: Quaternium-80, 50% strength in propylene glycol (Goldschmidt)
- Aquaflex[®] FX-64: ISOBUTYLENE/ETHYLMALEIMIDE/HYDROXY-ETHYLMALEIMIDE COPOLYMER, 40% strength in water/ethanol (ISP)
- Diaformer Z-711: ACRYLATES/LAURYL ACRYLATE/STEARYL ACRYLATE/ETHYLAMINE OXIDE METH-ACRYLATE COPOLYMER, 40% strength (Clariant)

Example 1: Liquid gel

Luviset [®] Clear	1.0 g
Surfactant 193	1.5 g
Carbomer	0.3 g
AMP 95%	0.3 g
Emulgin L	0.2 g
Perfume	0.15 g
Natrosol [®]	0.4 g
Ethanol	16.5 g
Water	ad 100

Example 2: Liquid gel

25

Luviset [®] Clear	1.0 g
Vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymer	1.0 g
Surfactant 193	1.0 g
Xanthan Gum	1.2 g

Citric acid	0.1 g
Perfume	0.15 g
Ethanol	6.5 g
DMDM Hydantoin	0.3 g
Water	ad 100

Example 3: Liquid gel

Luviset® Clear	0.5 g
Glucose	7.0 g
Propylene glycol	3.8 g
Hydroxypropylguar	0.3 g
AMP 95%	0.2 g
PEG-25 PABA	0.5 g
PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.18 g
PPG-1-PEG-9 Lauryl Glycol Ether	0.18 g
Perfume	0.15 g
Ethanol	16.5 g
Water	ad 100

5 **Example 4: Spray gel**

Luviset® Clear	1.5 g
VP/VA COPOLYMER (Luviskol® VA 64)	3.0 g
Ethanol	18 g
Aminomethylpropanol 95%	0.1 g
PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.2 g
Perfume	0.2 g
Aculyn® 48	0.5 g
Water	ad 70

The composition is packaged in a packaging with pump spray device.

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Example 5: Rapidly drying gel

Luviset® Clear	3.0 g
Aquaflex® SF 40	2.8 g

Surfactant 193	1.5 g
Pemulen®	0.35 g
AMP 95%	0.26 g
Methylmethoxycinnamate	0.30 g
Perfume	0.30 g
Ethanol 510	34.2 g
Water	ad 100

Example 6: Gel spray

Luviset® Clear	1.0 g
Surfactant 193	1.0 g
Carbomer (Carbopol)	0.23 g
AMP 95%	0.22 g
Perfume	0.15 g
Ethanol 510	6.5 g
Water	ad 100

- 5 The composition is packaged in a packaging with pump spray device.

Example 7: Blow-drying gel

Luviset® Clear	1.0 g
Surfactant 193	1.0 g
Hydroxypropylcellulose (Klucel® HF)	0.95 g
Citric acid	0.1 g
Perfume	0.15 g
Ethanol 510	6.5 g
Water	ad 100

10

Example 8: Gel

Luviset® Clear	1.0 g
Polyvinylpyrrolidone K 90	1.8 g
Surfactant 193	1.5 g
Synthalen® W 2000	1.0 g
AMP 95%	0.3 g

PEG-25 PABA (Uvinul® P 25)	0.3 g
Panthenol	0.15 g
Perfume	0.3 g
Ethanol 510	34.2 g
Keratin hydrolysate	0.1 g
Water	ad 100

Example 9: Gel - strong hold

Luviset® Clear	1.0 g
VA/CROTONATES COPOLYMER (Luviset® CA 66)	2.5 g
Sorbitol	4.2 g
Carbomer (Tego Carbomer)	0.8 g
AMP 95%	0.3 g
Methylparaben	0.2 g
PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.2 g
Panthenol	0.1 g
Perfume	0.2 g
Ethanol 510	5.0 g
Water	ad 100

5 Example 10: Gel - strong hold

Luviset® Clear	1.0 g
Aquaflex® SF 40	1.5 g
Vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer	1.2 g
Sorbitol	4.2 g
Structure® 3001	0.12 g
AMP 95%	0.35 g
PEG-25 PABA	0.5 g
Dekaben® LMB	0.2 g
PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.2 g
Panthenol	0.1 g
Perfume	0.2 g
Ethanol 510	5.0 g
Water -	ad 100

Example 11: Gel - normal hold

Luviset® Clear	1.5 g
Glycerol	5.2 g
Propylene glycol	4.0 g
Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP Copolymer (Aristoflex® AVC)	0.35 g
AMP 95%	0.26 g
Polysorbate-40	1.0 g
Methylparaben	0.2 g
PEG-25 PABA	0.5 g
Perfume	0.2 g
Ethanol 510	4.5 g
Water	ad 100

Example 12: Pump - setting foam

Luviset® Clear	1.3
Vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer	0.3
Cocamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine	0.4
Citric acid	0.1
Ethanol 510	8.9
Betaine	0.1
Perfume	0.15
Water	ad 100

5

The composition is packaged in a packaging with mechanically operated pump foaming device.

Example 13: Pump - setting foam

10

Luviset® Clear	1.5
Acrylic acid/ethyl acrylate/N-tert-butylacrylamide Copolymer	0.4
Cocamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine	0.4
Citric acid	0.1
Dekaben® LMP	0.2
Camomile blossom extract	0.1
Perfume	0.15

Water	ad 100
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The composition is packaged in a packaging with mechanically operated pump foaming device.

5 **Example 14: Pump - setting foam**

Luviset® Clear	1.2
Polyquaternium-6	0.35
Cocamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine	0.4
Panthenol	0.1
Ethanol 510	8.9
Betaine	0.1
Perfume	0.15
Water	ad 100

The composition is packaged in a packaging with mechanically operated pump foaming device.

10

Example 15: Pump - setting foam

Luviset® Clear	2.5 g
Ethanol	8.9 g
Cocamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine	0.2 g
Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride	0.2 g
Perfume	0.15 g
Silk fibroin hydrolysate (Silkpro®)	0.1 g
Water	ad 100

15 The composition is packaged in a packaging with mechanically operated pump foaming device.

Example 16: Pump - setting foam

Luviset® Clear	2.0 g
Celquat® L200	0.3 g
Ethanol	8.9 g
Cocamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine	0.2 g

Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride	0.2 g
Perfume	0.15 g
Citric acid	0.1 g
Betaine	0.1 g
Water	ad 100

The composition is packaged in a packaging with mechanically operated pump foaming device.

5 **Example 17: Pump - setting foam**

Luviset® Clear	1.3
Polyquaternium-11	0.3
Cocamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine	0.4
Propylene glycol	1.0
Methylparaben	0.2
Perfume	0.15
Water	ad 100

The composition is packaged in a packaging with mechanically operated pump foaming device.

10

Example 18: Pump - setting foam

Luviset® Clear	1.8
Cocamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine	0.4
Rosemary leaf extract (Extrapon® Rosemary)	0.1
Ethanol 510	8.9
Extrapon® seven herbs - extract	0.1
Panthenyl ethyl ether	0.1
Perfume	0.15
Water	ad 100

15 The composition is packaged in a packaging with mechanically operated pump foaming device.

Example 19: Aerosol - setting foam - normal hold

Luviset® Clear	1.5
Butyl monoester of methyl vinyl ether/maleic acid copolymer	0.5
Butane	4.0
Propane	4.0
Ethanol 510	8.9
PEG-25 PABA	0.4
Betaine	0.15
Perfume	0.15
Laureth-4	0.2
Cetrimonium bromide	0.05
Amodimethicone	0.5
Water	ad 100

The composition is bottled in an aerosol can with foaming head.

5 **Example 20: Aerosol - setting foam - normal hold**

Luviset® Clear	1.5
Polyquaternium-47	0.5
Butane	4.0
Propane	4.0
Betaine	0.15
Dow Corning 1401	0.25
2-Ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate	0.2
Perfume	0.15
Laureth-4	0.2
Cetrimonium chloride	0.07
Water	ad 100

The composition is bottled in an aerosol can with foaming head.

10

Example 21: Aerosol - setting foam - extra strong hold

Luviset® Clear	2.1
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Copolymer 845	2.5
Polyquaternium-4	1.0
Butane	4.0
Propane	4.0
Panthenol	0.2
Perfume	0.2
Abilquat® 3270	0.7
Cetrimonium chloride	0.07
Water	ad 100

The composition is bottled in an aerosol can with foaming head.

5 **Example 22: Aerosol - setting foam - extra strong hold**

Luviset® Clear	2.1
Vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer	0.6
Polyquaternium-7	0.5
Butane	4.0
Propane	4.0
Ethanol 510	8.9
PEG-25 PABA	0.4
Panthenol	0.2
Perfume	0.2
Laureth-4	0.2
C9-C11 Pareth-8	0.07
Water	ad 100

10 The composition is bottled in an aerosol can with foaming head.

Example 23: Setting spray

Luviset® Clear	1.5
Aquaflex® FX-64	1.0
Ethanol 510	2.7
Polyquaternium-35	1.0

PEG-25 PABA	0.7
Panthenol	0.35
Perfume	0.25
Cetrimonium chloride	0.2
PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.21
Water	ad 100

The composition is bottled in a packaging with pump spray device.

5 **Example 24: Setting spray**

Luviset® Clear	2.5 g
Octylacrylamide/Acrylates/Butylaminoethyl-methacrylate Copolymer (Amphomer®)	2.0 g
Ethanol	28.5 g
Aminomethylpropanol 95%	0.6 g
Perfume	0.25 g
Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide	0.20 g
Water	ad 60

The composition is bottled in a packaging with pump spray device.

10

Example 25: Setting spray

Luviset® Clear	1.0 g
Octylacrylamide/Acrylates/Butylaminoethyl-methacrylate Copolymer (Amphomer®)	0.65 g
Celquat® L200	0.2 g
Ethanol	28.5 g
Aminomethylpropanol 95%	0.6 g
Perfume	0.25 g
Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride	0.20 g
Water	ad 60

The composition is bottled in a packaging with pump spray device.

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Example 26: Nonaerosol blow-drying lotion

Luviset® Clear	2.8 g
Vinyl Caprolactam/VP/Dimethylaminoethyl Methacrylate Copolymer (Advantage® S)	2.0 g
Ethanol	28.5 g
Perfume	0.25 g
Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride	0.20 g
Water	ad 60

5 **Example 27: Nonaerosol blow-drying lotion**

Luviset® Clear	3.1 g
Celquat® L200	0.05 g
Diaformer® Z-711	0.5 g
Ethanol	27 g
Betaine	0.1 g
Perfume	0.25 g
PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.21 g
Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide	0.20 g
Water	ad 100

Example 28: Nonaerosol blow-drying lotion

Luviset® Clear	3.00 g
Sodium polystyrenesulfonate (Flexan®)	2.30 g
Perfume	0.20 g
Phenyltrimethicone (Baysilon® oil PD 5)	0.02 g
Water	10.00 g
Ethanol	ad 100

10

The active ingredient solution is bottled in the ratio 45:55 with DME as propellant in an aerosol can.

Example 29: VOC 80 pump spray - strong hold

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Luviset® Clear	6.5
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t-Butyl acrylate/Ethyl acrylate/Methacrylic acid Copolymer (Luvimer® 100 P)	0.5
Perfume	0.2
AMP	0.10
Betaine	0.05
Ethanol 510	55
Demineralized water	ad 100

The composition is bottled in a packaging with pump spray device.

5 **Example 30: Aerosol - hairspray**

Octylacrylamide/Acrylic acid/Butylamino-ethyl methacrylate/Methyl methacrylate/hydroxypropyl methacrylate Copolymer (Amphomer®)	3.00
Luviset® Clear	1.50
Phenyl trimethicone (Baysilon® oil PD 5)	0.02
Perfume	0.20
Water	10.00
AMP 95%	0.48
Ethanol 510	ad 100

The active ingredient solution is bottled in the ratio 45:55 with DME as propellant in an aerosol can.

10

Example 31: Aerosol - hairspray

t-Butyl acrylate/Ethyl acrylate/Methacrylic acid Copolymer (Luvimer® 100 P)	3.3
Luviset® Clear	3.3
VA/CROTONATES COPOLYMER (Luviset® CA 66)	1.0
Perfume	0.2
Water	10.0
AMP 95%	0.84
Ethanol 510	ad 100

The active ingredient solution is bottled in the ratio 45:55 with DME as propellant in an aerosol can.

Example 32: Aerosol - hairspray

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Luviset® Clear	2.50 g
t-Butyl acrylate/Ethyl acrylate/Methacrylic acid Copolymer (Luvimer® 100 P)	3.30 g
Aminomethylpropanol 95%	0.85 g
Perfume	0.20 g
Baysilon® oil PD 5	0.02 g
Water	10.00 g
Ethanol	ad 100

The active ingredient solution is bottled in the ratio 45:55 with DME as propellant in an aerosol can.

10 **Example 33: Volumizing aerosol foam**

VP/Methacrylamide/Vinyl Imidazole Copolymer (Luviset® Clear)	1.9
Polyquaternium-4 (Celquat® L200)	0.9
VP/Vinyl Caprolactam/DMAPA Acrylates Copolymer (Aquaflex® SF 40)	0.4
Laureth-4	0.2
Cetrimonium chloride	0.1
Perfume	0.1
Butane	2.2
Propane	3
Isobutane	0.8
Water	ad 100

15 The composition is bottled in an aerosol can with foaming head. Through use of the product on the hair, the hairstyle is given long-lasting volume.

Example 34: Volumizing aerosol foam

VP/Methacrylamide/Vinyl Imidazole Copolymer (Luviset® Clear)	1.1
Chitosan	1.0
Polyquaternium-4 (Celquat® L200)	0.9
VP/Vinyl Caprolactam/DMAPA Acrylates Copolymer (Aquaflex® SF 40)	0.4
Pyrrolidone carboxylic acid	0.85
Laureth-4	0.2
Cetrimonium chloride	0.1
Perfume	0.1
Butane	2.2
Propane	3
Isobutane	0.8
Water	ad 100

The composition is bottled in an aerosol can with foaming head. Through use of the product on the hair, the hairstyle is given long-lasting volume.

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Example 35: Volumizing aerosol foam

VP/Methacrylamide/Vinyl Imidazole Copolymer (Luviset® Clear)	2.0
Chitosan	0.27
Polyquaternium-4 (Celquat® L200)	1.0
Pyrrolidone carboxylic acid	0.23
Laureth-4	0.2
Cetrimonium chloride	0.1
Perfume, preservative	q.s.
Water	ad 100

10 The composition is bottled with propane/butane 4.8 bar in the ratio of active ingredient solution:propellant gas = 94:6 in an aerosol can with foaming head. Through use of the product on the hair, the hairstyle is given long-lasting volume.

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